The Westminster Review at one time gave a full the quarter in Europe, Great Britain and the United States, and the task, almost beyond the natural limits of such a journal, was so well performed as this was only an episode; and beside that, the Review itself being decidedly decirinaire in its character and devoted to radical views of an advanced type, for that time at least, the books selected for parcause to which the Review was devoted, and there esting and useful way. His admiration for Mr was thus, necessarily perhaps, a shade of partisan ship in the character of the chronicle which made it less useful than it might have been. We must not, however, allow ourselves to so much as seem apprateful to what was, at the time we remember But, with this exception, we do not know where the task now attempted by Le Licre has been so much as begun. The information here brought together into one review must hitherto have been sought for in separate journals devoted to the va rious subjects about which human interests gather, logian, the art student, the student of literature, the man of science, must each rely upon the journal O'Shaughnessey himself, his poem "Thalassius." oted to his own pursuit for information as to ... at was going on in his particular field. Nor was news of what was doing in Germany, and perfor nothing outside of France, and "France" was, and is, too often, with Frenchmen, a geographical term for "Paris," while the English journals were useless for any other country than England, and not exhaustive in their record of what was going on even there. It is perhaps not saying too much to assert that where all were doing so little and doing it so ill the American journals did as well as any. Not a few of our scientific and religious journals have kept their readers well informed as to European as well as home publications in their several fields, a fact which is perhaps explained by the necessity that exists in America of satisfying an army of readers drawn from more nationalities than are to be found represented in any.

Was reading to my two sisters in the obscure shade of a wood at Maiano the poem of 'Itylus,' which I had just composed, the nightingales also stopped. I began my teading again, and the moment I recommenced the song began, but less loud, and followed exactly the rhythm and cadence of the verse, and closing with its close. This continued throughout the entire reading of the poem, and was repeated every time the reading was repeated in the mysterious wood. Then I knew that the nightingales bad taken me to their hearts forever. Can anything exceed the childishness of this self-delight? Mr. Swinburne has never, it would appear, tried to read or to play on a musical instrument in the same room with a canary-bird!

The American letter, is anfortunately written. for nothing outside of France, and "France" was,

specialists. They caress their subject to that ex- | tions by letters from New-York. tent that they come to think the ordinary dress of the world not good enough for their darling. Thus dead of printing his journal throughout on one sort of paper and numbering the pages consecutively from the beginning of each volume to the end of it, we have the first half of each monthly number printed on thick, white, ribbed linen paper with untrimmed edges, while the rest of the number is printed in smaller type on yellowish cotton paper, f good enough quality perhaps, but much inferior to the other, and each of these parts has its own pagination. On examination it appears that the subjects treated to the first fifty or so pages relating to the bibliography of the past, bibliographic ancience, being of a more distinctly literary character, are supposed to have a permanent interest and to be more suitable for binding by themselves, while the second part is looked upon as of more temporary and fugitive interest, and perhaps not worth preserving. This arrangement of things seems to us unreasonable and awkward. Each part of the journal has its value, and they go very well together. There could be no objection to printing the two parts on different paper, but the difference

in the pagination is troublesome.

From the first number the render may get a general notion of the ground the new journal attempts to cover. In the first division-Bibliographie Ancienne-we find the following subjects treated: Buron Taylor and his Dramatic Library," by Paul Lacroix; "Bibliography in England," by Fernand Drujon, a misleading title, since the writer confines his remarks to the labors of one person in England who has amused himself with the rather unprofitable task of collecting the titles of all the books published in England whose indecency has brought them under the ban of the law. The Academy, in reviewing this periodical on its first appearance, spoke of this arricle with some feeling, as both un necessary in itself, raking up a disagreeable subject quite untit for good company, and as unjust to English scholarship. And indeed the title is as in appropriate as would be that of Politics in America for an article on the doings of the lewd fellows of the baser sort who ran Tammany Hall. "La Reliure Illustrée" is the title of an article by Joannes Guigard in which the coats-of-arms, ciphers, monograms, shields, found on various specimens of fine book-binding are given to their proper owners The figures that illustrate the article are accompanied by brief explanatory and biographical notes. Gustave Brunet writes an interesting notice of Octave Delepierre, a bibliopolist, and the compiler of many books of curious research, with whom M. Brunet was himself intunately associated, the two friends producing several books in common which were signed with their united initials, G. B. O. D. Delepierre was born in Bruges in 1802, and lived there pursuing his studies until 1844, when the then Belgian Minister Plenipotentiary, M. Van de Weyer, made him secretary of legation, and, on the death of the Belgian Consul-General, appointed him to fill the vacant place. Delepierre passed the remainder of his life in London, where he died in 1879. He was twice married; his first wife was the sister of Lord Napier of Magdala, and a daughter by this wife married the well-known publisher, M. Trübner. Delepierre wrote for a small circle of readers, and he applied a vast industry to the collection of what, to serious minds, must seem trifles, but such investigations as he pursued, and the collections of out of the way facts he amassed

than kindled by his teachers. M. J. Lepetit gives a sketch of a famous book-binder of our own time, Trantz-Bauzonnet (1808-1879), with an excellent portrait, showing the honest workman, for whose

suffered by the French press; with a sort of flyer annexed wherein a catalogue raisonné is attempted of all new publications at home and abroad, complete enough for France, perhaps, but absurdly inand generous record of the books published during | complete for other countries. The foreign correspondence of the journal promises to be well conducted. Mr. Arthur O'Shanghnessy, a gentleman attached to the British Museum, and one of the to make the herice essential to readers on account | brood of Irish singing-birds who are making things of that portion of its contents aione. But, after all, so lively in the rather dense foliage of English contemporary verse, writes the London letter, and barring his excessive admiration for Swinburne, who is getting to be, in these days, a very different person from the author of Atalanta in tieniar notice were naturally such as made for the | Calydon, he performs his monthly task in an inter-Swinburne as a post does not, however, prevent his speaking plainly of Mr. Swinburne as a prose writer, and as an ill-bred hurler of unsavory epithets at people he happens not to like. Can anything be more amusing than the way in which it, a treasure of rich and varied, carnest and learned comment on the literary production of the year. and misstatements contained in his criticisms are pointed out, sticks out his tongue at the wicked discoverer, turns his back on him, and assures him he won't speak to him any more!

In the last Le Livre, Mr. O'Shanghnessey gives an account of a recent evening at Mr. Swinburne's and the historian, the political economist, the theo- Messrs, W. M. Rossetti, Philip Bourke Marston, one of the four which compose his latest volume of verse. Mr. O'Shaughnessey becomes almost lyrical the information obtained in this way either com- in his account of this "symposium," and recounts piete or entirely trustworthy. The German jour- a characteristic anecdote which Mr. Swinburne told hals were pretty sure to be very full and accurate of himself. The anecdote was apropos of the poem "On the Cliffs," the second of the "Songs of the haps in France, but the French journals were good | Springtides." "One day," said the poet, "when I was reading to my two sisters in the obscure shade

than are to be found represented in any other country.

But now Le Livre attempts to supply the wanting piece in the armory of encyclopædias, dictionaries and books of reference of all sorts with which the modern student goes out to battle. The form of the journal is a fair octavo of about one hundred and fifty pages, but at the very start we are met by one of those oddities of arrangement which seem inseparable from works undertaken by precialists. They caress their subject to that extinguishing the found of the communications of the communications of the communications of the same found with a capary-bird!

The American letter, is unfortunately written from Boston, by a Mr. Nathan Haskell Dole, and although he, no doubt, works with the best intentions, he is handscapped by the fatal necessity of looking at his task from a provincial instead of a national point of view. If it be impossible, as we regretfully suppose it to be, for a writer who lives in Boston, by a Mr. Nathan Haskell Dole, and although he, no doubt, works with the best intentions, he is handscapped by the fatal necessity of looking at his task from a provincial instead of a misseal instrument in the same foom with a capary-bird!

The American letter, is unfortunately written from Boston, by a Mr. Nathan Haskell Dole, and although he, no doubt, works with the best intentions, he is handscapped by the fatal necessity of looking at his task from a provincial writer with the best intentions, he is handscapped by the fatal necessity of looking at his task from a provincial transferment in the same foom with a capary-bird!

The American letter, is anfortunately writer. In the same foom with a capary-bird!

The American letter, is anfortunately writer. In the same foom and supplied.

though he thought it too late for him to cure himself of exclusiveness. Society was painful to him, but he enjoyed her going out, and when they lived in Salem he used to go with her ic the door and then would so away. When she returned he would sit up half the night to hear her tell what had taken place. He enjoyed society through her, and enjoyed it when in it himself, provided he was let alone. He liked to hear everything. Now and then he would say a word, and the word would be to earry on the cenversation. You felt when with him that you aid all the talking and had a delightful conversation. His answer was indicated by a question, "Why not?" and now and then it was full of meaning. Mr. W. E. Chaming said that Hawthorne had a great love of sitting unnoticed in bar-rooms and stage offices, and all places where people came and went. He would sit by the hour in these places listening to the conversation and observing the characters. His note books abound in descriptions of these country genuses.

Miss Peabody said: "Yes. He used to wander about and go to farm houses and talk with people there. He said he hadn't the least difficulty if they doubt know his mane. So also in synapatazing society he said he never felt any shyness. Something is explained by his mother, who was a woman of no sociality. She lived when widows in New-England were expected to cherish the menory of their husbands somewhat after the Hindoo fashion, by returing from the world. Mrs. Hawthorne has a person of very fine common sense, with a clear, strong mind, and was not the least bit of a sentimentalist, but she rather took advantage of that custom, and her surrouncings not being quite to her mind, she lived in her own room, dress bit of a sentimentalist, but she rather took advantage of that custom, and her surrouncings not being quite to her mind, she head in her own room, dressed thin, and he locked saily. Said he: "It seems to me your little boy is not leoking well, and he turned away as if he felt that he himself was not well as a citizen in Salem he used to go with her to the door and then would so away. When she returned he would so up half the night to hear her tell what had taken place. He enjoyed society through her, and enjoyed it when in it himself provided her, and enjoyed

ing in white. This custom broke up every family arrangement. Hawthorne never remembered sitting down to a meal with his mother until after he was married. His wife had the pleasure of bringing that about at Thanksgiving. Mrs. Hawthorne said to her son's wife one morning near that time, 'I want Una, (the daughter, then two years old), to remember her first Thanksgiving dimer with her grandmother.' Una's mother, Sophia, said to her husband: 'I am going to have your mother laugh,' but he laughed even at the idea. He reverenced human liberty, thought every individual was a messenger out of heaven. He never directed his wife in anything, but only studied to see what she wanted, and then helped her to accom-

vidual was a messenger out of heaven. He never directed his wife in anything, but only studied to see what she wanted, and then helped her to accomplish it. He studied his children in the same way. He felt them to be an open book in his nature. He wished to speak spontaneously, and, if they said what he did not like, he met them in the same respectful way that he would a grown-up person.

"His mother had great sensibility and a force of imagination. I often think of Goethe's mother. She could never hear anything disagreeade. There was something of that in Mrs. Hawthorne. She was not very moroughly understood by those around her. The Hawthorne family was extremely individual. They had not so much sensibility as self-determining powers. An old sea captain met my father on the street, and said: 'Well, I hear that your daughter is going to marry Hawthorne: I I know'd his father. He was the sternest min that ever walked a deck.' That granite element was in Hawthorne. He had immense sternness of character. If he had not had this, he would have been swamped by this immense susceptibility, the greatest susceptibility to pain I ever saw. In the 'Gentle Boy' he describes himself. He said he was destitute of the malice that generally belongs to sensitive natures. I was struck with this, and said to him, 'are sensitive natures malicious!' He said, 'Yes; they are wounded so easily that self-defence begins at babyhood, and when they feel antagonism in that way they are pained."

Mr. Kennedy here raised a point as to how far the chement of supress in Hawthorne is a key to his original productions.

Miss Peabody said: "I think it true that Haw-

He laughed every time, admitting that he had got an idea from them. He had taken very peculiar characters in each instance, and they all united in Zenobia."

Here the Rev. William H. Channing said: "Haw

you like a book. Added to this was a wonderful tenderness."

Mr. Channing resumed: "My first acquaintance with Hawthorne was at Brook Farm, and at the old manse, but our real triendship was when he was consul at Liverpool. At his house there I first visited him and took my first meal in England. In the intimate acquaintance that followed I discovered traits of character in him that have rarely been spoken of. The first was his boundless generosity, and the next was his clear, equable justice, a latent equity, but he always tempered his justice with his generosity. I have never known a person who had more delicate sense of honor. He was as if he had already passed the veil and had met people on a higher ground; as if he comprehended what was nicest and deepest in them by a spiritual revelation. He would have sooner cut off his right hand than slander a human being." Mr. Channing here alluded to Mr. Hawtherne's consulship just before the rebellion, and his delicate relations with the British Government.

He said: "As exhibiting the singular honor of the man, I will state that he stood by the Union always, and yet met the Southercers just as treely as he did the Neitherners. I never shall farget a conversation we had once. He folded his arms, and looked up and said: 'Yes, I think I would like to go home. One might as well go home and die with the Republic.' He had no hopes that we should come out of the strugels. Ilis desair for the constry hastened his death. I do not doubt that he died of a broken heart." Mr. Latarep quoted James Kussell Lowell as having said distinctly that the war shortened his lite. Hawthorne saw so far ahead and had soch meight that he thought the civil conflict would last for years.

Mrss Peubody telened him to flamilet, as one too finely developed for the nostion into which he came. Reflection predominated in him. He was one who could only suffer. He coold not clear personally into the conflict, Mr. Channung added on this point: He said to me: "I think it would need a goon I oldo years of Mr. Channing resumed : "My first acquaintar

therme when it was feared the relief armies might treach New York and fiction. He expressed goals sorrow, and seemed to be very only howed with the sentiment of pairodism." Mr. Latinop here broken in with the remark that his wife tood him that her father declared in her presence that, it the rebels attacked floston, he and Julian would volunteer in its defence. Mr. Accest resumed: "I truck treamed: "I tru

ment Mr. Dole's otherwise excellent communications by letters from New-York.

HAWTHORNE,

HAWTHORNE,

THE STORY OF HIS LIFE.

A CONVERSATION AT CONCORD—HIS FRIENDS' REMINISCENCES.

From The Boston Herald.

Miss Peabody called up the remark of the Rev.

James Freeman Clarke at Hawthorne's funeral, that "he was the friend of sinners," alinding to his intense study of criminal careers. Hawthorne's wife had the temperament opposite to her hasband's. There never was a more perfect match than that, because the ideal he had which he had not been able to exemphify in his own outward action was embodied in his wife, and he enjoyed her sociality, though he thought it too laie for him to cure himself of exclusiveness. Society was painful to him, but he euloyed her going out, and when they lived in Salem he used to go with her to the door and then would so way. When she returned be would set was consequently at the first of exclusiveness. Society was painful to him, but he euloyed her going out, and when they lived in Salem he used to go with her to the door and then would so way. When she returned be would set was a discount of the tube with the head not been able to exemphify in his own outward action was embodied in his wife, and he enjoyed her sociality, though he thought it too laie for him to cure himself of exclusiveness. Society was painful to him, but he euloyed her going out, and when they lived in Salem he used to go with her to the door and then would so way. When she returned be would set was a man so maganficent in physique—an ideal Webster—that you count have said a sword belonged to him.

His wife knew how to protect him from England he put up a lodge on too of the ancient house, approached by a pair of very steep steps. I think of findence and even he was a man so maganficent in physique—an ideal Webster—that you count have said a sword belonged to him.

His wife knew how to protect him from England he put up a lodge on too of the ancient house, approached by a pair of very steep steps. I think of the mast

gestions of this little boy were an omen of his own illness."
Miss Peabody demurred to the use of the word diffidence. "He had," said she, "immense sensibility, and he had not had that kind of interceurse with society which gave him confidence. He felt out of place in conventional society, because he was a citizen in the company of a higher world, but he liked to see people, and the only thing I ever heard him remonstrate with his wife for was her efforts to keep people away from him. He was immensely sociable." Here Miss Peabody detailed in a confidential way, with great animation and with the old-time smile of youth and middle age upon her face, the story of her first acquaintance with Hawthorne, how anxious she was to find out the author old-time smile of youth and moddle age upon her face, the story of her first acquantance with Hawthorne, how anxions she was to find out the author of "The Gentle Boy," how she supposed the author was an old man, who was done with the passions of the world and only contemplating them; how, finally, she made bold to invite the Hawthornes to her house, and how delighted she was when she could say to her Salem friends after their call, "I've got him." Then she delineated the steps by which the handrome young Hawthorne was gradually thawed into the utmost geniality over Fiaxman's illustrations of Homer, Hesiod and Daute in her own home, and how he became a diner out, and then how he waited upon the Misses Peabody home, and gree even anxions that they should spend an evening with his own sisters, promising even to escort them to his home and back to their own if they would consent to go, a thing they had been longing to do for two or three years. His readiness in the matter was both a surprise and delight to the Peabody the visit on his own account. "Fil come after you," he said: "I wish you would come. My sister Elizaboth is very witty. I want to see her. I have not seen her in three months. We don't hive a' our house; we only vegetate." "That was the first time," remarked Miss Peabody, "that he spoke of time isolation. His conversation was very interesting. The things he would observe in nature, the beautiful fleeks of light, were always an emblem of something in the mind. Human nature was what he takked about through the see whowl hawthe collections of out of the way facts he amassed during his long life, undoubtedly have their uses apart from the entertainment they afford. "Paradise and Hell described by those who have seen them"; "Historical Doubts"—observations on such subjects as the destruction of the Alexandrian Library, Richard III., Joan of Arc, etc.; Essay on the History of Fools; "Macaroneana: Miscellanies of the macaronic literature of different European peoples"; these are two or three out of the numerous titles of Delepierre's lucubrations.

P. A. Madden writes on "Certain Bindings with the Cipher of the Dauphin," that sole legitimate son of Louis XIV. of whom Madame de Maintenon says that "when he was six years old he knew a thousand Latin words, and not one when he came of age," and Saint Simon: "Monsignor was also-untelly devoid of ideas or of learning, and radically incapable [of acquiring either; without conversation, without scontinent and without thought." After quoting these opinions of those who knew the Prince, it would seem labor lost to find out what were the books he read. But Mr. Madden thinks was stifled rather when he intelligence of the Dauphin was stifled rather.

Grand Find and the thinks and said with the sent of our set of the manual transmitted and the shelp of the macronic literature of different European peoples, and that insolation was the unpardonable sin. I have heard many strong expressions from him on the sent of supparations. The think it true that Haw-thorne was very much liked as a child, and such a particle, and the manual transmit of the manual transmit to the numerous titles of Delepierre's lucubrations.

In a static the section when the season of the Manual transmit to the sent of supparations of the macronic literature of different European peoples; the section without season of the macronic literature of different European peoples; the same two or three out of the numerous titles of Delepierre's lucubrations.

In a staticure, the section of the title, described to the manual transmit to thi

place announcing, as they approached a village, by posters, that there would be preaching, and after the preaching a story. Mr. S. G. Goodrich, the "Peter Parley" of those days, refused to publish this book, and Hawthorne said he was like one "talking to himself in a dark place."

Mr. Channing added: "Hawthorne became the main he was very much through the influence of his wife. She was the inflence that ripened his genius, the subtle influence that gave him a home which fulfilled his ideal. I considered her to be one of the most perfect women in her womanliness I have ever known. Hawthorne was a man who did not like to speak of the sublime and all the mysteries. Not that he did not in his innermost soul believe them, but that he felt they were too vast, too pure and too holy for him to be their medium."

Miss Peabody said: "Mr. Channing has not overstated my sister's character. I don't think there ever was realized more completely the idea expressed in Mr. Emerson's lecture on 'Love,' that it is the union of two self-sufficing worlds. Her character had been matured by great suffering, and his by great suffering. Her's was bodily and his mental suffering. The union on that account was a very rare one. She gave him an atmosphere."

Mr. Channing afterward added, on the way from the chanel to Mr. Emerson's house: "Hawthorne once said to me, when I asked him why the weird ele cent always appeared in his works, 'Every time I set down to write a story I design that it shall not incrude, but as soon as I dip my pen in ink the little imp that lurks in the inkstand runs up my arm and takes possession, and guides my pen.' Another point is worth remembering. I once asked him about his style, how he got it. He replied: 'It is the result of a great deal of practice. It is a desire to tell the simple truth as honestly and vividly as one cau.'"

New Unblications.

IN MEMORIAM.

GEORGE RIPLEY, LL.D. TRIBUNE EXTRA NO. 63.

Pamphlet for u. Containing a full account of Mr. Rupley's life, death and burial swith Mr. Collyer's address and some of the notices of the Press, &c.

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MIDSUMMER MAGAZINES."

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MINES AND MINING.

MONDAY, Aug. 2-P. M. The dealings in mining stocks to-day developed little that is new or interesting. Little Pittsburg rose to 625%, and Central Arizona was more active from 612 to 7. Chrysolite was less active than usual, with fluctuations between 718 and 758. closing at the highest figure, and Little Chief rose from 53, to 6's 26. South Hite was 5 cents lower at 1.20, Climax steady at 2.25@2.20, but Amie declined 2 cents to 86, and Leadville 1 cent to 60. Green Mountain was firm and again rese to to 60. Green Mountain was firm and again rose to 3.60, Hukuli being 5 cents weaker at 1.30. Consolidated Virginia declined from 2.80 to 2.65, and Calfornia from 1.65 to 1.50. The special stocks of the American Board, Auburn and Rock Creek, Silver Nugget, Barbee and Walker and Battle Creek were steady at unchanged figures. Bye and Bye sold at 1.00, Crowell at 13 and Copper Knob at 30. Goodshaw dropped from 90 to 85, Moose from 67 to 66, Durango from 44 to 42 @ 43, Great Eastern from 57 to 55 @ 56, Calaveras recovering 2 cents to 38, and Buckeye 1 cent to 29. Bodie sold at 3.75 @ 3.40, Bullion at 2.20, Horn Silver at 17, Sierra Nevada at 1058, Ophir at 64, and Best and Belcher at 75s. The market closed dull and irregular.

N. Y. MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. SECOND CALL-12:39 P. M.

| | | D. 114 | Rulwer |
|----------------|----------------|------------------------|---------------|
| Chrysolite | Amie | Bodie | 35 2.3 |
| 200 7.03 | 88,000 | 40 819.3.70 20 8.70 | Little Pittab |
| ton al. 7.03 | 440087 | 20 3,10 | 190 5.6 |
| 00 810, 7.13 | 200 8385 | 10 3.35 | Tuscarora |
| 00 7.50 | Con Virginia | Galaveras | 400. 530 .2 |
| 00 #30 6.50 | 100 2.75 | 500 ×3057 | Imperial |
| 200 7.25 | 200 2.70 | Buckeye | 500 2 |
| 00 7.13 | 10043. 2.75 | 20029 | Great Easter |
| 1000 n30, 6.25 | 200 . bs. 2.75 | 200 | 500 |
| South Hite | Little Chief | Horn Silver | Leadville Co |
| 100 1.20 | 600 5.75 | 100 17.00 | 2006 |
| .00 1.25 | 500 5.88 | | 200, |
| | THURD CALL | 2:30 г. м. | |
| Climax | Moose | Chrysolite | Buckeye |
| 200 63, 2.20 | 10066 | 100 7.38 | 10025 |
| 200 2.25 | Chlaveras | 700.,820 6.63 | Independence |
| 1200, 83, 2.20 | 500. b3 .38 | 400 7.50 | 100 b603 |
| 100 . b3. 2.20 | 800 38 | 100., 53 7.50 | California |
| Hodie | 300 83 .37 | 100. 85. 7.38 | 100 85 1.5 |
| 100 3.40 | 1000 830, 37 | 200 7.63 | 700 1.5 |
| 100 3.50 | 1500 sto, .37 | Amle | Hukill |
| Little Chief | 10 0 at., 38 | 400., 83, ,86 | 1000, 60.1.3 |
| 1450 6,00 | Great Eastern | 1500 610, .87 | 200 1.3 |
| 1100 0.13 | 500 57 | 100 b30, .88 | Con Va |
| 200 a3 . 6,00 | 150055 | 140086 | 100b30 2.6 |
| Lembride Con | 1:0 | Rappahan'ock | 100 2.6 |
| 200, | Sterra Nevada | 100029 | tiere a Mount |
| 75 | 20 10.50 | Ruiner | 200 2.5 |
| Durango. | 150 b3, 10.64 | 100 2.20 | 200 3.0 |
| 20.00 | Georgalicaw | Cated'uia is it | 200 3.6 |
| 1000, 530, 345 | 100 | 1001.15 | |
| | | | |

AMERICAN MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. FIRST CALL-10:30 O'CLOCK A. M.

| 200. 1.25 Copper Kuoli 100 35, 35, 100 510. 64 100 53, 35, 100 510. 64 Ear see & Wr. California 200 530, 54 200, 18, | 100 2.75 Chrysoffie 100 *10 7% 600 7½ Durango 1000 530 47 500 42 Battle Creek | 200 . 510.1.55 9 m . 515.1.55 5 m 1.50 200 . hmo. 1.60 103. 63 1.50 600 1.60 |
|--|--|---|
|--|--|---|

SECOND CALL-12:30 O'CLOCK P. M.

| 10 5 a silver Nuggit | 100 1.55 300 b10 1.55 400 530 1.00 500 Arate 500 87 500 88 500 53, 87 | Anb. & R'k (7k 110 125 200 130, 125 200 130, 130 500cango 100 42 Battle Creek 200, 45 100 45 200 510, 45 | 400 |
|----------------------|---|---|-----|
| 7 | HILD CALL- | O'CLECK P. | M. |

| Auh & R'k Ck By at 200 b30 1.00 100 V Barbee & W r (on V 400 5 5 100 100 V 100 5 4 Coppe Be st & Belcher 100 7 % | 1.00 300 'irginia 500 st0 2.75 Durat 2.80 100 r Kaob 1000 50 Little Cl | .86 800 515, 1.55 80 800,560, 1.60 120 400 55 1.50 42 500 510 1.55 .43 Battle Creek |
|---|---|---|
|---|---|---|

SAN FRANCISCO CLOSING PRICES. SAN FRANCISCO, Satt. day, July 31, 1880.

| | Alpha | | Julia Consolidated 1129 | |
|---|------------------------|-------|-------------------------|-----|
| | A:10 | 174 | Justice | |
| | Relener 174 | 174 | Martin White \$799 | |
| | Heat and Beicher 7% | 8 | Mammoth | |
| ı | Eqinon 1% | 1% | Mexican 7 | |
| ١ | Bothe 34 | 334 | Mono 14 | |
| ı | Refle inte 1110 | 11,00 | McCupton 14 | |
| | Hoston Con., 2004 | 14 | Northern Belle 124g | -1 |
| | Balwer. | ** | Noomiay 34 | -79 |
| | Black Hawk bra | | Northern Belle Isle 19 | |
| | | 93. | Navalo | |
| | Beividere 2% | 1.8 | Ophir 6% | |
| ١ | California 15 | 1 20 | | |
| | Chollar 134 | 3.74 | Oro 14 | |
| ł | Cons. Virginia 234 | 274 | Overman | |
| | Cens. Pacific 15 | 3.05 | Potost 119 | |
| | Crewn Point 14 | 3.543 | Savage 2 | Ä |
| | Caledonia | 1000 | Sterra Nevada 10% | |
| | Eureka Con14% | 14.4 | South Bulwer '9 | |
| ı | Exchequer 14 | 1.56 | Silver King | |
| ł | Gone and Curry 234 | 2.00 | Silver Hill 316 | |
| | Golden Terra | 11 | Tioga 1114 | - 9 |
| | Goodshaw 1514 | 25,00 | Tip Top 7 | |
| ı | Grand Prize 1% | 14 | Union Consolidated, 18% | 3) |
| ł | Hale and Norcross. 234 | 204 | Wales 84 | |
| ۱ | Impertal "18 | *00 | Yetlow Jacket 37 | |

BODTE, Aug. 2.—Bodie slupped \$6,512 last week; average yield of ore, \$58 per ton. South stope above fourth level does not look so well. The fifth level looks better. Mono has shut down, and the new shaft has been begun. Forty-four bars of bullion, valued at \$54,122 17, were received in this city from the mines yesterday. Standard has declared its regular monthly divi-

dend of 75 cents per share, payable August 12. Chrysolite shipped 75 tons to the smelters on Sat-

Horn Silver received \$9.792 fine bullion vester-

day.
The latest reported shipments from Silver Nugget, \$2,082. The main shaft on July 18 was down 120 teet. The ledge in the north shaft was opening a fine body of ore.
The superintendent of the Chicago Enterprise, of

Animas, Colorado, reports that the pay streak on the White lode is three feet wide, of brittle silver and gray copper.

The Belle mine, Big Bug District, Arizona, carries a three-foot ledge, which at a depth of forty feet as-

a three-foot ledge, which at a depth of forty feet assays \$50 per ton.

Recent assays of three tons of ore from the joint tunnel workings in the Barcelona averaged \$502; and from the upraise \$202. Best assays from 6-foot ore body lately opened, \$2,667.

The Con Pacific Mining Company has levied an assessment of 50 cents a share, and the Hale and Norcross Mining Company also one of 50 cents a share.

share.

In commenting editorially upon the Chrysolite situation, The Leadville Chronicle of July 28 says:

In our opinion the mine is as good as ever; the ore reserves have not been exhausted; the ore in sight is principally of high grace, and the prospect of constantly exposing new ere bodies is not only very good, but as near a extrainty as anything connected with mining on Fryer Hill can well be.

On July 27 the same paper says: We can assure the Corysolite management that it is intimated around town that large and valuable ore bed-ies, which were uncovered a short time ago, were cov-ered again and hidden from sight, and their existence kept a profound secret, for some sinister purpose or other—what, our readers can easily imagine.

The Tombstone Mill and Mining Company has declared its fifth regular monthly dividend, payable at the office, No. 432 Wathnu-st., Philadelphia, August 16. The yield of bullon for the quarter ending July 1 was: April, \$86,317 52; May, \$90,948 87; June, \$91,353 17; total, \$268,619 56.

Mining.

ALTA MONTANA COMPANY. WICKES, MONTANA.

Capital, \$5,000,000. Shares, \$10 each.

Present price, \$3.00.

Unassessable.

OFFICERS--President, W. W. Wickes Vice-President, Michael Show: Secretary, R. F. Brooke, DIRECTORS-W.W. Wickes, A. S. Barnes, Alanson Trask, L. M. Sheldon, Michael Snow, New York S. T. Hanser, Col-Sanaders, Montaua. OFFICE 16 AND 18 WALL STREET.

BARBEE & WALKER SILVER MINING CO. D Location of Mines, Silver Reef, Utah.
Capita, 51,000,000: 100,000 shares, \$100 each,
Milton S. Latham, Fresident; F. A. Fogg, Treasurer; D. L.
Loucks, Secretary.
Office, No. 50 Frexis Building, New York.

BULL DOMINGO CON. MINING COMPANY. D Mines at Silver Cliff, Colorado, Capital Stock, \$10,000,000; Sha.va, 100,000; Par, \$50. Officers: W. H. Baroum, Prest, eat; S. W. Borsey, Vice Treaddont; N. H. Stevens, Secretary, Offices, No. 115 Broadway, New York.

CHRYSOLITE SILVER MINING CO. Location of Minea, Leadyllie, Colorado. Capital, \$10,000,000; 200,000 shares; \$30 each. Daniel S. Appieton, President. Drake DeKay, Secretary. Principal Offices, No. 115 Broadway, New York.

EAGLE RIVER CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

Organized under the Laws of New York, Principal Office, 137 Broadway, N. Y. Own thirty mines and one unit site situated in Eagle River District, Summit County, Col.; capital \$10,000,000; i,000,000 shares; par value of \$10; stock full paid and unaccessable. OFFICERS; Hon. CALVIN T. HULBURD, President.

E. A. MERRITT, Vice-President.

MARTIN THATCHER, Secretary and Treasurer TRUSTEES-Abel D. Breed, Charles Walte, Ir., Edwin A. Merritt, Hou. Adelbert Ames, Jonas G. Reed, Frederick W. Crocker, Hop. Caivin T. Hulburd, Anthony Glikison, Hear Atwater, Martin Thatcher, John F. Clark, Chauncey T.

PREELAND MINING COMPANY. Clear Creek County, Colorado.
Capital, \$5,000,000; 200,000 elarce; \$25 each.
R. C. McCormick, President E. W. Willett, Secretary.
Offices. No. 115 Broadway, New-York.

Alining. GRANVILLE GOLD COMPANY.

RON SILVER MINING COMPANY.
Location of Mines, near Leadwille, Colorado,
Capital, 110,000,000: 500,000 Share: \$20 each,
Geo. D. Roberts, President. D. F. Verdman, Secretary,
Offices, No. 115 Broadway, New-York.

MINER BOY MINING COMPANY. Organized under the Laws of Colorado,
Mines on Breece Hit, near Leadville.
STOCK FULL PAID AND UNASS.SSABLE.
apital, \$5.000,000.
A. A. McLood, Pres.
Offices, 113 South 4th st., Philadeiphia.

MOHAVE MINING and MILLING CO.

Location of Mineral Park, Arizona.
Capital, \$1,000,000; 100,000 shares; \$10 cach.
E. M. Clark, President; W. D. Chaple, Treasurer; R. W. G.
Merington, Secretary, Offices, No. 120 Broadway, New York.

MORNING STAR CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

Organized under the laws of New York. Location of Mines: CARBONATE HILL, LEADVILLE, COLORADO, Capital Stock, \$6,000,000: 300,000 Shares: Par Vaina, \$20.

STOCK FULL PAID AND UNASSESSABLE. GENERAL OFFICES of the Company: No. 79 Course. ew-York,
DEPOSITORY: Continental National Bank, New-York,
REGISTRAR OF TRANSFERS: Central France, New-York,

OFFICERS President, Hon. JNO. L. BOUTT. Vice-Frest ent, FRED TAYLOR. Secretary. GEO. S. TERRY. General Manager of the Minos. JOS. W. WATSON.

TRUSTERS.

Hon. Jno. L. Routt, ex-Governor of Colorado. Joseph W. Watson, Z. F. Elkin, Frod. Taylor, S. V. White, Bela S. Busil, Geo. S. Terry.

NORTH HITE AND YOSEMITE GOLD

MINING CO.

Capital \$1,000,000, divided into \$600,000 scares of \$2 cach;

E, H. SPOONER, President and State of \$2 cach;
E, H. SPOONER, President
L. F SEAMAN, Secretary and Treasurer.
T. WILLIAMS, General Agent
W. F. CLEWELL, Franctal Agent
Office: 58 Broadway, rooms 22 and 22.
A finited amount of stock for sale at 50 cents per share, lying adjacent to the famous live Mine, this property recommence itself to breaded investors.
Prespectus mailed on application.

NEW-YORK and PALMETTO MINING CO. PALMETTO DISTRICT, NEVADA. Incorporated under the laws of New York, CAPITAL, \$2,000,000. SHARES, \$100 each.

OFFICERS-Pres't, R. B. Catherwood; Ser'y and Treas. protein. E. C. Bramball.

TRUSTERS-A. S. Warner, E. C. Bramball, Alox. Stewart, Henry Morgan, L. L. Brown, H. De Peyster, R. B. Catheb-wood, R. C. Root, Robert Scheil and A. F. Roberts, A limited number of shares for sale, for the purpose of rebuilding mill. For particulars, apply at general office, No. 40

om 52), Broadway. ORTIZ MINE GRANT COMPANY. 63.000 acres in Santa Fe County, Near Santa Fe, New Mexico, J. B. Chaffee and S. B. Likins, Frustees, Principal Office, 115 Broadway, New York,

ROBINSON CONSOLIDATED MINING CO.
Mines at Ten Mile, S. mant Co., Coorado.
Capital, \$10,000,001; 200,000 shares; \$50 cach.
Geo. D. Roberts, President.
Offices, No. 115 Broadway, New York.

ROBERTSON ELECTRIC
ORE REDUCTION COMPANY,
Organized unter jaws of the State of New York,
Capital Stock, \$5,000,000, 200,000 shares, par value, \$25,
EINDLEY F. SEAMAN, escretary and Treasurer,
This company is now neepared to sell Beenses for the use of
their process, which reduces all classes of rebellions and reflactory over, except those containing lead, at a cost of \$3 per
ten. All intringements upon the patents owned by the company will be promptly prosecuted.
Principal office, Louis at 3 and 2. No. 58, Broadway, Nav. pany will be promptly prosecuted.

Principal office, Rooms 23 and 24, No. 58 Broadway, New-York.

TELEGRAPH CONSOLIDATED MINING CO TABLEGRAPH CONSOLIDATED MINING CO PIONEER DISTRICT, PINAL COUNTY, ARIZONA, CAPITAL STUGA, \$2,500,600; IN 100,000 \$25 SHARES, OFFICERS: carnest A, Dea Marets, President IN Y, Stock Exchange) C. C. Murphy, Vice-President: Lindley F, Seaman, Seorctary and Treasurer. Board of Trustees—Theodore Williams, Veryon Seaman, C. C. Murphy, W. P. Clewell, John A, Robertson, Financia' Agent-Fheodore Williams, N. Y, Mining Exchange), No. S Broodway, Sew. York, Register of Transfers in New-York-Union Trust Company, Counsel-Hemisgion Vernam, No. 198 Broodway, New-York, Hon. A, W. Biatr, San Francisco, Cal. Mining Superintenent-F, E. Benton.

OFFICE: NO. 58 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE BONANZA CHIEF GOLD MINING COMPANY. Capital, \$1,000,000. Shares, \$1 each, unassessable.

Capital, 81,000,000

President, W. W. WICKES, vice-president, MICHAEL SNOW; secretary, R. F. BROOKE; directors, A. S. BARNES, H. A. RICHARDSON, G. C. ROBINSON, ALANSON TRASK, W. W. WICKES, MICHAEL SNOW, of New-York COLE SAUNDERS, Montana For particulars inquire at the office, 16 AND 18 WALL STREET

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, City and County of New York WILLIAM MEAD, EDWARD H. MEAD and BARIUS MEAD, composing the firm of Mead Brothers, Planuifis, against MARY'S THOLNE and CHARLES R. THORNE Jr., her hu-band, defendants. Summons, Trial desired in New York County. To the above man ed defendant you are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, excinsive of the day of services, and in case of your falloure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the renef demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 13, 1880. April 15, 1880; E.S. WORK, MCNAMFE & HILFON, Plaintiffs Attorneys. Office and post office address, No. 126 Broadway, New York City.

To the defendants:
MARY S. THORNE and CHARLES R. THORNE JA MARY S. THORNE and CHARLES R. THORNE The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. THEODORIC R. WEST of New York, dated the 28th day of June, 1880, and flee with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House in the sale City of New York, —Dated New York, June 28, 1880. DAVIES, WORK, MCNAMEE & HILTON, Plaintuffs' Attorneys.

Enropean Adpertisements. GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS' CO.

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Made simply with boiling water or mix.
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JAMES EPPS & CO., Homospathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle-st, and 170 Paccathily, London, England

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OF MEAT, FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT
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should feet grateful,"—see "Medical Press." "Latcet," British Medical Journal, "&c.
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years."

Years."

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Product of a special remains process
It is Chocolate devoided of its overrichness and substantiality. Societies,
and, when made, of the consistence of
coffic. An of ermon Chocolate. Seed
uacket is labelled JAMES EPPS & CO.,
ill ormepathic Chemists, London.

Copartnership Nonces. A DVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE UP-TOWN OFFICES, NO. 1,238 Broadway cor, therefore, or 308 west Twenty-thirds, cor, Egathera, No. 92 East Fourteenth-st, corner Union-smart 760 Third-ave, cor, Forty-seventh-st, at he HARLEN OFFICE, No. 2,281 Third-ave, cor, One-hundred-and-twenty-fourth-st, diarrem Savings Bank Building, up to 52 m., Firecular office rates.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned have this day formed a coparumrship under the firm name of H. TRACY ARNOLD & CO.

for the transaction of a general stock brokerage and commission business, and that the business of said firm will be carried on at No. 9. Broadway, in the City of New York, Dated New York, July 31, 1889.

H. TRACY ARNOLD, W. D. VERNAM.

NOTICE is hereby given that the firm or copartnership of H THACY ARNOLD & CO., herebore composed of H. Tracy Arnold, William H. Barbour and William D. Vernam, has expired by finitation.

Dated New York, July 31, 1880.

L. TRACY ARNOLD & CO.

Aliscellancous.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY.—Notice is hereby given that the Astor Library with he closed for the usual repairs and cleaning from August 2 until Monday.